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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver.*

WHEREAS certain of the Bills of Credit emitted by the Honourable the Congress of the United Colonies or States of America have hitherto been, by the laws of this State, a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and contracts, equal to gold and silver: AND WHEREAS the total repeal of the said acts, or the further continuance of the said Bills as a legal tender, equal to gold and silver, might, in the present situation of affairs, be attended with many and great inconveniences: For remedy whereof, and until some mode more suited to the interest and circumstances of the parties concerned be devised,

Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, so much of the several acts of Assembly of this State, as make the said bills of credit a legal tender equal to gold and silver, shall be and they are hereby suspended for and during the space of three months, and from thence until the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly.

Provided always, That this act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to any debt, contract, bargain or agreement, had, made or entered into since the first day of November, one thousand seven-hundred and seventy-nine, or to any debt or demand whereupon any distress may be made, or upon which any action or suit shall be commenced in any court of law within this State, or to any Sheriff, Attorney in law or fact, Executor, Guardian, or other person having received money by legal authority in right of another; but that it shall and may be lawful to make payment in all such cases, as might have been done before the passing this act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the thirty first day of May, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

In CONGRESS, *January* 15, 1780.

Resolved, That a COURT be established for the trial of all appeals from the Court of Admiralty in these United States in cases of capture, to consist of three Judges, appointed and commissioned by Congress, either two of whom, in the absence of the other, to hold the said Court for the dispatch of business:

That the said Court appoint their own Register: That the trials therein be according to the usage of nations, and not by jury;

That the said Judges hold their first sessions as soon as may be at Philadelphia, and afterwards at such times and places as they shall judge most conducive to the public good, so that they do not at any time sit farther eastward than Hartford in Connecticut, or southward than Williamsburgh in Virginia.

MAY 24th.

Resolved, That the stile of the Court of Appeals appointed by Congress, be "The Court of Appeals in cases of Capture".

Resolved, That the Judges and Register of the said Court shall respectively take an oath of office before they enter upon the duties of the same:

That the oath of the Judges be in the words following: "You do swear or affirm, that you will well, faithfully and impartially execute the office of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, according to the best of your skill and judgment. So help you God."

That the oath of the Register of the said Court shall be in the words following: "You do swear or affirm, that you will well and faithfully execute the office of Register of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, according to the best of your skill and judgment. So help you God."

That the Judges of the said Court shall be qualified in the manner aforesaid before the President of Congress, and certificates thereof lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress; and that the Register shall be qualified before the said Judges, and certificate thereof lodged in the said Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the respective States be as heretofore demanded within five days after definitive sentence; and in future such appeals be lodged with the Register of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture within forty days thereafter, provided the party appealing shall give security to prosecute such appeal to effect.

Resolved, That all matters respecting appeals in cases of capture now depending before Congress or the Commissioners of Appeals, consisting of members of Congress, be referred to the newly erected Court of Appeals, to be there adjudged and determined according to law; and that all papers touching appeals in cases of capture, lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress, be delivered to and lodged with the Register of the Court of Appeals.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Congress have elected the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Esq; the Hon. TITUS HOSMER, Esq; and the Hon. CYRUS GRIFFIN, Esq; Judges of the above Court.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deserters serving on board private ships of war, having induced His Excellency the President, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Resolve of April 28th last, that the shares due to such deserters be stopped in the hands of the Agent. All persons are cautioned not to purchase shares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation and issue thereof by the Marshal, as no sale made by, or delivery to deserters will be allowed.

Every person discovering to the subscriber the names of deserters from the American army, serving on board private vessels of war, or otherwise, shall for every such deserter discovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS lost in this City, a Gold LOCKET, set with garnets on one side, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall be paid the above reward. All Goldsmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening last, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a strawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted saddle, with a green cloth, and a snaffle bridle. Whoever secures said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

ALL Persons who have any just demands on the subscriber, are desired to call or send in their accounts for settlement, within Thirty Days from the above date; and those that are in any wise indebted to him, are likewise desired to pay the same to him within Thirty Days, as he intends to move to his native country, Wirtemberg, as soon as possible. JACOB SULGER, Baker in ¶ Race-street, Philadelphia.

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, last February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near shoulder; she is now in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN,

June 6, 1780. ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

Baltimore, May 30, 1780.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about nine miles from this town, a mulatto fellow named JOE. He is very likely and stout made, 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on one of his wrists, and walks very erect.---Had on and took with him, a white cloth surtout coat, an old blue regimental coat, faced with red, and the sleeves, from the elbows, mended with white cloth, white cloth waistcoat, a striped waistcoat, lined with blue linsey woolsey, a pair of linen corded breeches, one pair of linen and one pair of blue worsted overalls, one pair of tow linen trowsers, three shirts, a black stock, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, a new wool hat, with a brass button to it, and a pair of French leather shoes, with brass buckles. He has much the appearance of having been in the army, where he was some time a waggoner. He is very plausible in speech, and will probably attempt to pass as a free man, by the name of JOSEPH HANSON. It is likely he may attempt to pass towards Bush-Town, near where his mother lives.---Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures or brings him to my plantation, WILLIAM ANDREW, overseer, or to me in this town, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Edgmont township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 31.

ABOUT the middle of January last, at the time of the great snow, as the Virginia troops marched from Chester to Downingtown, myself and neighbours being by the road, a young man came along leading a large dark brown HORSE, without brand or ear mark, which he turned out to die without giving him in charge with any one, and as the subscriber hath saved the horse alive so far unexpectedly, and he appears to be valuable, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay the cost, and take the horse away. ¶ MORDECAI MASSEY.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined township, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April last, out of the stable of the subscriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, she turns h[illegible] fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, besides reasonable charges, paid by † JACOB SMITH.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennsylvania, the 17th of April, 1780, A certain JAMES PARKER, an enlisted Waggoner in the park of Artillery for one year, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 48 years of age, wore a white felt hat, brown coat, with white metal buttons, and trowsers; much addicted to liquor. Also a certain MICHAEL SELLSAR, on the 16th of May, of Dutch extraction, born in Pennsylvania, talks broken English, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever apprehends said deserters, and confines them in any goal, so as they may be sent to camp, or to Reading, shall receive the Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by me, or the Waggon-Master General.

ALEXANDER TURNER, D. W. M. G.

Millcreek hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware State, May 30, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of this month, A dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old this grass, shod before, is a little hip-shot in his near hip, a small star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. Supposed to be stole by a stranger, his name unknown, wears a blue coat, red jacket, and cloth coloured leggings, half up his thigh; is about 6 feet high, a stout made fellow, swarthy complexion, black hair, inclining to curl, marked with the small-pox. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by † WILLIAM GRAHAM.

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, about ten days ago, A small bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, shod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Leatherman, late of Lower Merion, deceased, are requested to come and make payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, within five weeks from this date, in order for settlement.

May 25, 1780. FRANCIS LEATHERMAN,) Executors.
¶ ANTHONY LEVERING,)

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th instant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, shod before, branded on the near buttock CH, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Bucks county, May 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State; The subscriber, Agent for the said county, hereby gives NOTICE, that the interests and estates of the said Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, in the following tracts of land, viz.

A LOT of near an acre of land, with a large good stone dwelling-house thereon, conveniently situate for a tavern, at the Four Lane-Ends, in Middletown township, late Gilbert Hicks's, Esquire

A TRACT, containing 170 acres, situate in Warwick township, with improvements thereon, late Thomas West's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham township, containing about 150 acres, with improvements, late Peter Perlee's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham aforesaid, containing 168 acres, with improvements, and is Lot No. 8 of Durham Tract, late Joseph Galloway's, Esquire; also will be sold, Joseph Galloway's right, title and interest to the Stamping-works and Cinder-heap in Durham.

The sales will be held at the Court-House in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June next.

The terms of sale will be according to law, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises to revert again to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a Certificate being produced from the Agent of full payment of the purchase money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agent will attend on the 10th day after sale to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

* GEORGE WALL, Agent B. county.

THE CRISIS, No. IX.

HAD America purſued her advantages with half the ſpirit ſhe reſiſted her misfortunes, ſhe would, before now, have been a conquering and a peaceful people; but lulled in the lap of ſoft tranquility, ſhe reſted on her hopes, and adverſity only has convulſed her into action. Whether ſubtilty or ſincerity, at the cloſe of the laſt year, induced the enemy to an appearance for peace, is a point not material to know; it is ſufficient that we ſee the effects it has had on our politics, and that we ſternly riſe to reſent the deluſion.

The war, on the part of America, has been a war of natural feelings. Brave in diſtreſs; ſerene in conqueſt; drowſy when at reſt; and in every ſituation generouſly diſpoſed to peace. A dangerous calm, and the moſt heightened zeal, have, as circumſtances varied, ſucceeded each other. Every paſſion, but that of deſpair, has been called to a tour of duty; and ſo miſtaken has been the enemy of our abilities and diſpoſition, that when ſhe ſuppoſed us conquered, we roſe the conquerors. The extenſiveneſs of the United States, and the variety of their reſources; the univerſality of their cauſe, the quick operation of their feelings, and the ſimilarity of their ſentiments, have, in every trying ſituation, produced *a ſomething*, which, favoured by Providence, and purſued with ardour, has accompliſhed in an inſtant the buſineſs of a campaign. We have never deliberately ſought victory, but ſnatched it; and bravely undone in an hour, the plotted operations of a ſeaſon.

The reported fate of Charleſtown, like the misfortunes of ſeventy-ſix, has at laſt called forth a ſpirit, and kindled up a flame, which perhaps no other event could have produced. If the enemy has circulated a falſehood, they have unwiſely aggravated us into life, and if they have told us a truth, they have unintentionally done us a ſervice. We were returning with folded arms from the fatigues of war, and thinking and ſitting leiſurely down to enjoy repoſe. The dependence that has been put upon Charleſtown threw a drowſineſs over America. We looked on the buſineſs done---the conflict over---the matter ſettled---or that all which remained unfiniſhed would follow of itſelf. In this ſtate of dangerous relax, expoſed to the poiſonous infuſions of the enemy, and having no common danger to attract our attention, we were extinguiſhing by ſtages the ardour we began with, and ſurrendering by peacemeals the virtue that defended us.

Afflicting as the loſs of Charleſtown may be, yet if it univerſally rouſe us from the ſlumber of a twelve months paſt, and renew in us the ſpirit of former days, it will produce an advantage more important than its loſs. America ever *is* what ſhe *thinks* herſelf to be. Governed by ſentiment, and acting her own mind, ſhe becomes as ſhe pleaſes the victor or the victim.

It is not the conqueſt of towns, nor the accidental capture of garriſons, that can reduce a country ſo extenſive as this. The ſufferings of one part can ever be relieved by the exertions of another, and there is no ſituation the enemy can be in, that does not afford to us the ſame advantages ſhe ſeeks herſelf. By dividing her force, ſhe leaves every poſt attackable. It is a mode of war that carries with it a confeſſion of weakneſs, and goes on the principle of diſtreſs, rather than conqueſt.

The decline of the enemy is viſible not only in their operations, but in their plans; Charleſtown originally made but a ſecondary object in their ſyſtem of attack, and it is now become their principal one, becauſe they have not been able to ſucceed elſewhere. It would have carried a cowardly appearance in Europe had they formed their grand expedition in ſeventy-ſix, againſt a part of the Continent where there was no army, or not a ſufficient one to oppoſe them; but failing year after year in their attempts here, and to the eaſtward and northward, they deſerted their firſt capital deſign, and prudently contenting themſelves with what they can get, give a flouriſh of honor to conceal diſgrace.

But this piece meal work is not conquering the Continent. It is diſcredit in them to attempt it, and in us to ſuffer it. It is now full time to put an end to a war of aggravations, which, on one ſide, has no poſſible object, and on the other, has every inducement which honor, intereſt, ſafety and happineſs, can inſpire. If we ſuffer them much longer to remain among us, we ſhall become as bad as themſelves. An aſſociation of vices will reduce us more than the ſword. A nation hardened in the practice of iniquity knows better how to profit by it, than a young country newly corrupted. We are not a match for them in the line of advantageous guilt, nor they to us on the principles we bravely ſet out with. Our firſt days were our days of honor. They have marked the character of America whereever the ſtory of her wars are told; and convinced of this, we have nothing to do, but wiſely and unitedly to tread the well known track.

The progreſs of a war is often as ruinous to individuals, as the iſſue of it is to a nation; and it is not only neceſſary that our force be ſuch, that we be conquerors in the end, but that by timely exertions we be ſecure in the interim. The preſent campaign will afford an opportunity which has never preſented itſelf before, and the preparations for it are equally neceſſary, whether Charleſtown ſtand or fall. Suppoſe the firſt, it is in that caſe only a failure of the enemy, not a defeat. All the conqueſt a beſieged town can hope for is, not to be conquered; and compelling an enemy to raiſe the ſiege, is to the beſieged a victory. But there muſt be a probability amounting almoſt to certainty, that would juſtify a garriſon marching out to attack a retreat. Therefore ſhould Charleſtown not be taken, and the enemy abandon the ſiege, every other part of the Continent ſhould prepare to meet them; and on the contrary, ſhould it be taken, the ſame preparations are neceſſary, to balance the loſs, and put ourſelves in a condition to co-operate with our allies, immediately on their arrival.

We are not now fighting our battles alone, as we were in ſeventy-ſix. England, from a malicious diſpoſition to America, has not only not declared war againſt France and Spain, but, the better to proſecute her paſſions here, has afforded thoſe powers no military object, and avoids them, to diſtreſs us. She will ſuffer her Weſt-India Iſlands to be overrun by France, and her ſouthern ſettlements taken by Spain, rather than quit the object that gratifies revenge. This conduct, on the part of Britain, has pointed out the propriety of France ſending a naval and land force to co-operate with America on the ſpot. Their arrival cannot be very diſtant, nor the ravages of the enemy long. In the mean time the part neceſſary to us needs no illuſtration. The recruiting the army, and procuring the ſupplies, are the two things needful, and a capture of either of the enemy's diviſions will reſtore to America peace and plenty.

At a Criſis, big, like the preſent, with expectation and events, the whole country is called to unanimity and exertion. Not an ability ought now to ſleep, that can produce but a mite to the general good, nor even a whiſper ſuffered to paſs that militates againſt it. The neceſſity of the caſe, and the importance of the conſequences, admit no delay from a friend, no apology from an enemy. To ſpare now, would be the height of extravagance, and to conſult preſent eaſe, would ſacrifice it, perhaps for ever.

America, rich in patriotiſm and produce, can want neither men nor ſupplies, when a ſerious neceſſity calls them forth. The ſlow operation of taxes, owing to the extenſiveneſs of collection, and their depreciated value before they arrived in the treaſury, have, in many inſtances, thrown a burthen upon Government, which has been artfully interpreted by the enemy into a general decline throughout the country. Yet this, inconvenient as it may at firſt appear, is not only remediable, but may be turned to an immediate advantage; for it makes no real difference, whether a certain number of men, or company of militia (and in this country every may is a militia man) are directed by law to ſend a recruit at their own expence, or whether a tax is laid on them for that purpoſe, and the men hired by government afterwards. The firſt, if there is any difference, is both cheapeſt and beſt, becauſe it ſaves the expence which would attend collecting it as a tax, and brings the man ſooner into the field than the modes of recruiting formerly uſed: And on this principle, a law has been paſſed in this State for recruiting two men from each company of militia, which will add upwards of a thouſand to the force of the country.

But the flame, which has broke forth in this City ſince the report from New-York of the loſs of Charleſtown, not only does honour to the place, but, like the blaze of ſeventy-ſix, will kindle into action the ſcattered ſparks throughout America.—The valour of a country may be learned by the bravery of its ſoldiery, and the general caſt of its inhabitants, but confidence of ſucceſs beſt diſcovered by the active meaſures purſued by men of property; and when the ſpirit of enterprize becomes ſo univerſal, as to act at once on all ranks of men, a war may then, and not till then, be ſtiled truly popular.

In ſeventy-ſix the ardour of the enterpriſing part was conſiderably checked by the real revolt of ſome, and the coolneſs of others. But in the preſent caſe there is a firmneſs in the ſubſtance and property of the country to the public cauſe. An Aſſociation has been entered into by the merchants, tradeſmen and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and ſupport the new State money at the value of gold and ſilver; a meaſure, which, while it does them honour, will likewiſe contribute to their intereſt, by rendering the operations of the campaign convenient and effectual.

Neither has the ſpirit of exertion ſtopt here. A voluntary ſubſcription is likewiſe began to raiſe a fund of hard money, to be given as bounties to fill up the full quota of the Pennſylvania line. It has been the remark of the enemy, that every thing in America has been done by the force of government; but when ſhe ſees the individuals throwing in their voluntary aids, and facilitating the public meaſures in concert with the eſtabliſhed powers of the country, it will convince her that the cauſe of America ſtands not on the will of a few, but on the broad foundation of property and popularity.

Thus aided, and thus ſupported, diſaffection will decline, and the withered head of tyranny expire in America. The ravages of the enemy will be ſhort and limited, and like all their former ones will produce a victory over themſelves.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1780.

At the time of writing this number of the Criſis, the loſs of Charleſtown, though believed by ſome, was more confidently diſbelieved by others. But there ought to be no longer a doubt on the matter. Charleſtown is gone, and I believe for the want of a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions. The man that does not now feel for the honor of the beſt and nobleſt cauſe that ever a country engaged in, and exert himſelf accordingly, is no longer worthy a peaceable reſidence among a people determined to be free.

C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 14.*

Extract of a letter from Morriſtown, June 9.

"The day before yeſterday the enemy came out from New-York, via Staten Iſland, and landed at Elizabeth-Town, about 5000—Our army all moved to meet them: The militia turned out with ſpirit—ſkirmiſhing in abundance; one militia Captain with 4 men took 16 Britiſh. It is ſaid the enemy intended for this town:---They have been between Connecticut Farms and Springfield, and burnt every houſe in the former except one:---They have been drove back to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they lie behind our old entrenchments:---Our army is at the Short Hills, on this ſide Springfield. The militia are near the enemy, and keep a conſtant popping at them---I believe New-York is very bare of troops. The tories were ſo ſure of the enemy's ſucceeding, that they ſent word to their friends at Elizabeth-Town, that they ſhould pay them a viſit the day after the enemy came over: They are baulked---The affair is not ſettled yet. Mr. Ludwig, of your city, and Baker General of the army, was in the action, and took a priſoner."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morriſtown, dated June 9, 1780.

"Although extremely fatigued, I catch a moment to inform you that I have juſt returned from Elizabeth-Town, where I have been reconnoitring the enemy's ſituation and ſtrength.

"To give you any tolerable idea of their ravages and cruelty is beyond my deſcriptive abilities.---They came out in force on Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning, and landed in Elizabeth before day. Moſt obſervers differ in the account of their numbers; from my own obſervation, I ſuppoſe them about 5000, with 17 pieces of artillery, and every preparative for a lengthy march.

"They advanced to Connecticut Farms, about five miles diſtance, very early in the morning of Wedneſday; and altho' they obſerved great diſcipline and decorum in Elizabeth Town, yet at the farms, every ſtep was marked with wanton cruelty and cauſeleſs devaſtation.---They ſet fire to and entirely deſtroyed the Preſbyterian church, and 14 dwelling houſes and barns, ſo that there are (I think) but two dwelling houſes remaining in that fertile ſettlement. But alas, Sir, this is only one part of the horrid ſcene!

"In this neighbourhood lived the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, whoſe zeal and activity in the cauſe of his country had rendered him an object worthy of the enemy's keeneſt reſentment.

"His vigilance and attention had always evaded every attempt to injure him, and therefore it was now determined to wound him in an unguarded part: Following the abſurd principles of too many of our incautious countrymen, he left his wife and family at home, truſting to the politeneſs and humanity of the enemy towards an amiable woman, and a number of helpleſs and innocent children, tho' he did not think it prudent to truſt them with his own ſafety: He had been warned of their utmoſt hatred to him, and therefore diſſuaded from leaving his family in their power; but alas, his confidence in their benevolence towards the helpleſs has been his deſtruction. Soon after their poſſeſſing themſelves of the neighbourhood, a ſoldier came to the houſe, and putting his gun to the window of the room where this worthy woman was ſitting (with her children, and a maid with an infant in her arms, along ſide of her) he ſhot her through the lungs dead on the ſpot: Soon after an officer with two Heſſians came in and ordered a hole dug, and her body thrown in, and the houſe to be ſet on fire.

"At the earneſt requeſt of an officer of the new levies, and with ſome difficulty, the body was ſuffered to be carried to a ſmall houſe in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Caldwell's dwelling houſe immediately ſet on fire, and every thing belonging to him conſumed together. The only comfort ariſing to this afflicted family is, that the wretch who ſerved as the executioner of this murdered lady (who from her excellent character deſerved a better fate) did his buſineſs ſo effectually, that ſhe loſt her life without diſtreſs or pain. Thus it is, that even the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty. This melancholy affair, with their cruel burnings, has raiſed the reſentment of the whole country to the higheſt pitch, they are ready almoſt to ſwear an everlaſting enmity to the very name of a Briton. So far is this cruelty and devaſtation terrifying to ſubmiſſion, that it rouſes the moſt timid to feats of deſperate heroiſm.

"A moſt worthy man, who has for more than four years paſt devoted himſelf to the ſervice of his country, is thus left with nine ſmall children, deſtitute of even a ſhift of cloaths to comfort them. Many of the inhabitants are in a ſimilar ſituation; ſome widows, ſome aged, ſome infirm.

"So many have ſuffered and are daily ſuffering among us, that it is impoſſible any thing conſiderable can be done for them here, more than to provide for their preſent neceſſities. Shall I beg in behalf of theſe worthy, tho' unfortunate fellow citizens, ſuffering in the common cauſe, that you will exert yourſelf among your acquaintance to afford them ſome relief. The difficulty of obtaining linen, cloaths, &c. &c. is inſurmountable among us. A ſmall pittance ſaved from your luxuries will rejoice the hearts of our deſponding brethren, and engage others to ſtep forth with firmneſs to oppoſe the foes of America and mankind.

"It wounds the heart of the brave and venturous citizen, to behold the piteous, heart-rending ſufferings of the widows, children and dependants, of thoſe who have nobly fought the battles of our country, and bled in her righteous cauſe, while thoſe who fly from the appearances of danger are rioting in the ſpoils of thoſe, who bear the heat and burden of the day.

"I know your generous heart will bear a part with the afflictions of every ſufferer in ſo glorious a cauſe, and your benevolent hands will be ready to exert themſelves, to obtain the relief that may be in your power.

"But to return, the enemy, being oppoſed by a regiment of Col. Dayton's and ſuch militia as could be ſuddenly collected, made a ſlow advance, till they came to a bridge at the entrance of Springfield, where the militia had an old iron 4 pound field piece, which they uſed to ſuch purpoſe, that the enemy were drove back for ſome conſiderable diſtance. Being thus encouraged, Col. Dayton's regiment, and the militia together, preſſed upon them, and killed and wounded many of them; the general eſtimate is about 100. As our people were reinforced they gained firmneſs, and at night the enemy had ſecured no farther than Connecticut Farms. In the night, having received an expreſs from Gen. Clinton in South-Carolina, they immediately began a retreat, and by 10 o'clock on Thurſday they had gained Elizabeth-Town-Point, from whence they ſent off all their waggons, a part of their artillery, and ſome of their cavalry. Previous to this Lord Stirling, with General Hand's brigade and the militia, was detached cloſe on their rear, and between Elizabeth-Town and the Point had a very ſevere ſkirmiſh---ſome loſs on both ſides. Never did troops behave better than ours. The militia behaved beyond any thing that could have been expected. The Continental officers gave them the greateſt credit. It is ſaid the enemy had been perſuaded, that after the taking of Charleſtown the militia would all ſubmit, and the Continental troops would deſert. It ſeems as if the militia had known theſe ſuggeſtions. Never did they ſo univerſally turn out on ſuch ſhort notice, and never with better ſpirits. I left this morning, at leaſt, 2000 of them below the mountains, and more flocking down continually: Col. Dayton deſerves the greateſt credit, as does all his officers, who behaved unexceptionably.

"The enemy were all day yeſterday manœuvering to bring on a general engagement, and General Waſhington trying to draw them from their ſtrong poſſeſſion on the Point, where it was impoſſible to attack them to advantage. Both have failed, and General Waſhington hath drawn back the main body of the army above Springfield to refreſh them, as they were exceedingly fatigued with two days and two nights lying on their arms. Every thing has been carried on with great propriety, and we are in hopes their gentry will be obliged to retire, notwithſtanding their ſanguine expectations. Gen. Knyphauſen, it is ſaid, brought over his carriage, expecting to have conſiderable uſe for it. There is a brigade left to watch their motions at Elizabeth-Town, with a number of the militia. They are in ſuch force, that I am clear of opinion they intend to penetrate the country, and from ſome hints that have dropped, they have Pennſylvania in their eye, if they can beat General Waſhington.

"I would give you many more particulars, but I am wearied beyond meaſure with the fatigue of three days ride, and no reſt at night, and I write in pain.

"*P. S.* I forgot to mention a circumſtance relative to Mrs. Caldwell's death, that is very ſtriking. Some of the ſoldiers attacked a young lady about three miles from Mr. Caldwell's houſe, and one of them preſenting a fixed bayonet to her breaſt, ſwore he would kill her, for that ſhe was the wife of Mr. Caldwell. He was with difficulty prevented from putting his threats into execution by a young officer who knew the lady, and ſwore to him that ſhe was not the wife of Mr. Caldwell or any other perſon. This was previous to her murder. And on their retreat from Connecticut Farms, a ſoldier bragged at Elizabeth-Town that he had ſhot this unhappy lady."

Sunday arrived here the prize brig Sally, Capt. Foſter, bound from London for New-York, laden with flour and

brandy, taken by the Fair American, Capt. Decatur, of this port.

In conſequence of the late advices from Camp, four claſſes of the Militia of this city and diſtricts, of the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, four companies of artillery, and the troop of Light Horſe, have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice, to join the army under his Excellency General Waſhington.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette Extraordinary, dated June 8, 1780.

On Tueſday laſt arrived Major Croſby, Aide de Camp to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. expreſs with diſpatches, containing further particulars of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, the capital of South-Carolina, with the Articles of Capitulation, &c. &c.

COPIES of LETTERS and ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, April 10,------May 11, 1780.

[*For Letters* No. I. and II. *ſee our Gazette of the 24th ult.*]

No. III.

SIR, Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.

I AM willing to enter into the conſideration of terms of capitulation---if ſuch can be obtained as are honourable for the army, and ſafe for the inhabitants. I have to propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix hours, for the purpoſe of digeſting ſuch articles.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IV.

SIR, Camp before Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.

ADMIRAL Arbuthnot, who commands the fleet, ſhould have been addreſſed jointly with me upon this occaſion.

As I wiſh to communicate with him, and as I give my conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix hours, I deſire an Aide de Camp may paſs to the ſhips with a letter, and my requeſt that the battery on James Iſland may deſiſt firing.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major-General Lincoln.

No. V.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. I. That all acts of hoſtility and works ſhall ceaſe between the naval and land forces of Great Britain and America, in this ſtate, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. That the town, forts, and fortifications belonging to them, ſhall be ſurrendered to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces ſuch as they now ſtand.

Art. III. That the ſeveral troops garriſoning the town and forts, including the French and American ſailors, the French invalids, the North-Carolina and South-Carolina militia, and ſuch of the Charleſtown militia as may chooſe to leave this place, ſhall have thirty-ſix hours to withdraw to Lampriere's after the capitulation has been accepted and ſigned on both ſides---and that thoſe troops ſhall retire with the uſual honours of war, and carry off during that time their arms, field artillery, ammunition, baggage, and ſuch of their ſtores as they may be able to tranſport.

Art. IV. That after the expiration of the thirty-ſix hours mentioned in the preceding article, the Britiſh troops before the town ſhall take poſſeſſion of it, and thoſe now at Wappetaw ſhall proceed to Fort Moultrie.

Art. V. That the American army, thus collected at Lampriere's, ſhall have ten days, from the expiration of the thirty-ſix hours before-mentioned, to march wherever General Lincoln may think proper to the eaſtward of Cooper River, without any movement being made by the Britiſh troops, or part of them out of the town, or Fort Moultrie.

Art. VI. That the ſick and wounded of the American and French hoſpitals, with their medicines, ſtores, the ſurgeons, and Director-General, ſhall remain in the town, and be ſupplied with the neceſſaries requiſite, until proviſion can be made for their removal, which will be as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Art. VII. That no ſoldier ſhall be encouraged to deſert, or permitted to enliſt on either ſide.

Art. VIII. That the French Conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IX. That the Continental ſhips of war, Providence, Boſton, and Ranger, now in this harbour, with the French ſhip of war the Adventure, ſhall have liberty to proceed to ſea, with the neceſſary ſtores on board, and go unmoleſted, the three former to Philadelphia, and the latter to Cape Francois, with the French invalids mentioned in Article III.

Art. X. The Citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Art. XI. That twelve months be allowed ſuch as do not chuſe to continue under the Britiſh government, to diſpoſe of their effects, real and perſonal, in the State, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chuſe, as well as themſelves and families, and that during that time, they or any of them may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Art. XII. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, reſiding amongſt us, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Dated at Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. VI.

Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot to Major General Lincoln.

Camp before Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.
Eight o'Clock at Night.

SIR,

WE have in anſwer to your third article (for we cannot proceed further) to refer you to our former offer, as terms which, although you cannot claim, we yet conſent to grant.

Theſe, however, muſt be accepted immediately, and reſponſible hoſtages of the rank of field officers muſt be ſent us as ſecurities that the cuſtoms of war on theſe occaſions are ſtrictly adhered to, that no perſon of the garriſon or inhabitant be permitted to go out, nothing be removed or deſtroyed, and no ſhip or veſſel paſs from the town.

All dependent poſts are to be included in the ſurrender, and the hoſtages to be anſwerable for theſe as for the town.

Your anſwer is expected at Ten o'Clock, at which hour hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs our offers are cloſed with.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln. MT. ARBUTHNOT.

No. VII.

SIR, Camp before Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

CIRCUMSTANCED as I now am with reſpect to the place inveſted, humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the terms I had determined ſhould not again be proffered.

The fall of Fort Sullivan, the deſtruction (on the 6th inſtant) of what remained of your cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches againſt the town have brought us, mark this as the term of your hopes of ſuccour, (could you ever have framed any) and as an hour, beyond which reſiſtance is temerity.

By this laſt ſummons therefore, I throw to your charge whatever vindictive ſeverity exaſperated ſoldiers may inflict on the unhappy people, whom you devote by perſevering in a fruitleſs defence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer until eight o'clock, when hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs the town be ſurrendered, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No. VIII.

SIR, Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

YOUR letter to me of this date is now under conſideration---there are ſo many different intereſts to be conſulted, that I have to propoſe that hoſtilities do not again commence till twelve.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IX.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

I Conſent that hoſtilities ſhall not again commence before the hour of twelve, as you deſire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No. X.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

AS more time has been expended in conſulting the different intereſts than I ſuppoſed there would be, I have to requeſt that the truce may be continued until Four o'Clock.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by Major General LINCOLN.

Art. I. THAT all acts of hoſtility and work, ſhall ceaſe between the beſiegers and beſieged, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned, and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications ſhall be ſurrendered to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, ſuch as they now ſtand.

Art. III. The continental troops and ſailors, with their baggage, ſhall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain priſoners of war, until exchanged---While priſoners, they ſhall be ſupplied with good and wholeſome proviſions, in ſuch quantity as is ſerved out to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, and be ſecured in their perſons and property.

Art. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be continued under the care of their own ſurgeons, and be ſupplied with medicines, and ſuch neceſſaries as are allowed to the Britiſh hoſpitals.

Art. VI. The officers of the army and navy ſhall keep their horſes, ſwords, piſtols and baggage, which ſhall not be ſearched, and retain their ſervants.

Art. VII. The garriſon ſhall, at an hour appointed, march out with ſhouldered arms, drums beating and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Art. VIII. That the French Conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IX. That the citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Art. X. That twelve months time be allowed to all ſuch as do not chooſe to continue under the Britiſh government, to diſpoſe of their effects real and perſonal in the ſtate, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chooſe, as well as themſelves and families; and that, during that time, they, or any of the ſ, may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Art. XI. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Art. XII. That a veſſel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's diſpatches, which are not to be opened.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

No. XII.

SIR, May 8, Half after Five.

AS I wiſh to communicate with the Admiral upon the ſubject of your laſt letter, I have to deſire that an Aide de Camp may be permitted to paſs to the fleet for that purpoſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XIII.

SIR, May 8, Six o'Clock, P. M.

IN order to give the articles of capitulation which you have propoſed a due conſideration, I propoſe that the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall continue until to-morrow morning at 8 o'Clock, and that in the mean time every thing ſhall continue in its preſent ſituation. If you accede to this, you will pleaſe to give me immediate information of it.

I am Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No. XIV.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

I Accede to your propoſal, that hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe until to-morrow morning eight o'clock, and that in the mean time all works ſhall continue in their preſent ſtate.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XV.

SIR, May 8, Eight o'Clock, P. M.

YOUR anſwer to my letter propoſing the continuation of the truce until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, only accedes to the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and that in the mean time all works ſhall continue in their preſent ſtate, but my propoſition was, that until that time every thing ſhould continue in its preſent ſituation; and my meaning was, that there ſhould not be an attempt made to remove any of the troops, or deſtroy any of the ſhips, ſtores, or other effects whatever, now in the town or harbour. If your idea is the ſame, I muſt requeſt you will expreſs yourſelf more explicitly.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XVI.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

IN agreeing that the truce ſhould be continued until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and all works remain as they were, I meant to accede to your propoſal that every thing ſhould continue in its preſent ſituation, which I again aſſent to.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XVII.

Articles of Capitulation, as propoſed by Major General Lincoln, and anſwered by their Excellencies General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

Art. I. ALL acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe until the articles of Capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, artillery, and all public ſtores whatſoever, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the commanders of the inveſting forces. Proper officers ſhall attend from the reſpective departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, as priſoners upon parole; which parole, ſo long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art. VI. Granted; except with reſpect to their horſes, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be diſpoſed of by a perſon left from each corps for that purpoſe.

Art. VII. The whole garriſon ſhall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will depoſit their arms. The drums are not to beat a Britiſh march, or colours to be uncaſed.

Art. VII. Agreed; with this reſtriction, that he is to conſider himſelf a priſoner on parole.

Art. IX. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the ſiege, muſt be priſoners on parole; and with reſpect to their property in the city, ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the militia. And all other perſons now in the town, not deſcribed in this, or other article, are notwithſtanding underſtood to be priſoners on parole.

Art. X. The diſcuſſion of this article, of courſe, cannot poſſibly be entered into at preſent.

Art. XI. The ſubjects of France and Spain ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the French Conſul.

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper veſſel, with a flag, will be provided for that purpoſe.

All public papers and records muſt be carefully preſerved, and faithfully delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) H. CLINTGN.
MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charleſtown, May 9. 1780.

No. XVIII.

SIR, May 9, 1780.

IN reply to your anſwers on the articles of capitulation I muſt remark, that in their preſent ſtate they are inadmiſſable, and have to propoſe, that thoſe now ſent may be acceded to.

If any further explanation ſhould be neceſſary, I have to propoſe alſo, that two or three gentlemen be appointed to meet and confer on the ſubject. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Alterations of Articles of Capitulation, propoſed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. II. THE town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, excepting thoſe which are private property, and all public ſtores, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, with their baggage, unmoleſted, and not be conſidered as priſoners of war.

Art. VI. Such of the officers as may be unwilling to diſpoſe of their horſes, may keep them.

Art. VII. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, the drums not beating a Britiſh march.

Art. VIII. The French Conſul never having borne arms, and acting in a civil capacity, is not to be conſidered as a priſoner of war.

Art. IX. The citizens, and all other perſons now in town, who are inhabitants of this ſtate, ſhall be ſecured in their perſons and properties, both in town and country, and not be conſidered priſoners of war.

Art. X. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, the perſons who may claim the privilege therein expreſſed giving their parole, that they will not act againſt the Britiſh government until they are exchanged.

Art. XI. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, with the ſame reſtrictions as are mentioned in Art. X.

In order to prevent diſputes it is to be underſtood, that all officers of the continental army, who are citizens of this ſtate, be entitled to all the benefits of citizens, with regard to the ſecurity of their property.

All public records now in town will be delivered to ſuch perſons as may be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
Done at Charleſtown, May 9, 1780.

No. XIX.

SIR, May 9, 1780.

NO other motives but thoſe of forbearance and compaſſion induced us to renew offers of terms you certainly had no claim to.

The alterations you propoſe are all utterly inadmiſſible. Hoſtilities will in conſequence commence afreſh at eight o'clock.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln. *Mr. ARBUTHNOT.*

No. XX.

SIR, *Charleſtown, May 11, 1780.*

THE ſame motives of humanity which inclined you to propoſe articles of capitulation to this garriſon, induced me to offer thoſe I had the honour of ſending you on the 8th inſtant. They then appeared to me ſuch as I might proffer, and you receive, with honour to both parties. Your exceptions to them, as they principally concerned the militia and citizens, I then conceived were ſuch as could not be concurred with; but a recent application from thoſe people, wherein they expreſs a willingneſs to comply with them, and a wiſh on my part to leſſen as much as may be the diſtreſſes of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. XXI.

SIR, Camp before Charles-Town, May 11, 1780.

WHEN you rejected the favourable terms which were dictated by an earneſt deſire to prevent the effuſion of blood, and interpoſed articles that were wholly inadmiſſible, both the Admiral and myſelf were of opinion that the ſurrender of the town at diſcretion was the only condition that ſhould afterwards be attended to; but as the motives which then induced them are ſtill prevalent, I now inform you, that the terms then offered will ſtill be granted.

A copy of the articles ſhall be ſent for your ratification as ſoon as they can be prepared, and immediately after they are exchanged, a detachment of grenadiers will be ſent to take poſſeſſion of the horn-work oppoſite your main gate. Every arrangement which may conduce to good order in occupying the town ſhall be ſettled before noon to-morrow, and at that time your garriſon ſhall march out. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

Gentlemen, Charleſtown, May 12, 1780.

I HAVE ſent you the Articles of Capitulation, ſigned by me. As it is neceſſary ſome matters ſhould be explained, previous to their taking place, I have directed Col. Tennant, as Commiſſioner on my part, to execute this buſineſs, and agree upon the place to which our troops ſhall be conducted. I am ſorry unavoidable delay has ſo long occaſioned my anſwer to be poſtponed. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c.
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton,
and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is to meet in the Library Apartments, Carpenter's Hall, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the particular attendance of the Members, on buſineſs of importance, is required.

To be LETT,
In a public Part of the CITY,
A good Houſe, and Furniture.
Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

New-Britain, May 19, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABIAH BUTLER, late of New-Britain, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 15th day of June next, that they may be adjuſted by ELIZABETH BUTLER, Executrix, and AMOS GRIFFITH, Executor. ¶

New-Britain, May 26, 1780.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the night of the 23d inſt. a young ſorrel MARE, four years old this ſpring; ſhe has not been docked, a large ſtar in her forehead, the near fore foot white as high as her foot-lock joint, her hoofs remarkably long, and the fore hoofs ſomewhat ſpent, ſhe has not been ſhod, nor but very little uſed. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mare, ſhall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN JOHN. ¶

Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, May 11, 1780.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, an apprentice LAD, named Ezekiel Evans, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſleepy looking fellow, dark brown hair, lame in the left thigh, the ſore above his knee running; had on, when he went away, a blue coat lined with coarſe flannel, the ſleeves ſomewhat lighter than the coat, light cloth waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ARTHUR CAMPBELL. ¶

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A MULATTO SLAVE, who it is ſuppoſed has been ſeduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the ſubſcriber, and took off with him a dark bay horſe, 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, ſtrong and well made; had on, and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but thoſe he will moſt probably wear are, a ſuit of ſuperfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white ſtockings, half boots, a black velvet ſtock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by ſome other, and it is probable he may travel as a ſervant to a white man who is ſuppoſed to have gone off with him; and as ſuch may change his dreſs. He went off in the night of the 20th inſtant. *Five Hundred Dollars* will be given, and all charges paid for ſecuring the ſlave and the horſe, or *Two Hundred* and *Fifty Dollars* for either, paid by GEORGE MORGAN.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare, with a black mane and tail, was ſtolen the ſame night the above mentioned ſlave went off, ſuppoſed by him or his accomplice. She has a ſhort dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or ſmall wen, on the hindermoſt part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the perſon who ſhall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſt. May, a Brown MARE COLT, about 13 hands high, a long tail a little ſhorn no white on her whole body, a natural pacer, no brand mark, and in very good order. Whoever brings the ſaid colt to the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, at the three mile run, 3 miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL STOUT. ¶

WAS ſtolen from the fiſhery, near the mouth of Tyhakan creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inſtant May, ſeven barrels ſalt SHAD, the property of the United States; the barrels are made of Black Oak ſtaves. Any perſon giving information to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C. ¶

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia,

TWO HORSES, viz. The one a large bay, about 15 hands high, 14 years old this ſpring, paces and trots, a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot a little above the point of his breaſt, heavy made, ſpirited and ſkittiſh, and is very ſhy of being bridled; has a pair of old ſhoes on his fore feet. The other a black horſe, about the ſame height, ſlim built, and ſhews ſome of the Engliſh blood, 4 years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, carries himſelf well, and has lately had the diſtemper, the hair yet being off under his jaw; his right hind foot white, a ſmall dent on each ſide of his neck, no brand, and has never been docked, lately ſhod before with new ſhoes, and has pretty large ears. Whoever apprehends the ſaid horſes and thief, and ſecures the thief in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſes reſtored to the owner, ſhall receive the reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and Two Hundred Dollars for each horſe, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 29, 1780. * PETER TYSON.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER & CIST,

Printers, in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Regular ENGLISH SYNTAX.

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, properly exemplified.

To which is added the elegant manner of arranging words, and members of ſentences.

The whole reduced to practice, for the uſe of private young Gentlemen and Ladies, as well as of our moſt eminent Schools.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THIS is an uſeful and judicious performance. We have met with nothing as well calculated to teach inaccurate writers to write better; and we therefore recommend it, not without hopes that it will ſave us both trouble and diſgue.

The *Critical Review*, in giving the character of this performance, concludes with the following words: "Theſe are obſervations by which the greateſt writer may profit; and Mr. BUCHANAN has given us ſeveral juſt animadverſions upon the works of our moſt celebrated authors; for which, were they now alive, they certainly would or ought to thank him. Correctneſs is not always the characteriſtic of a great genius, and this grammarian proves it in many flagrant inſtances."

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 28th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, a Negroe MAN, named Kit (alias Chriſtopher) about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, the crown of his head bald, ſtout built, and ſomewhat round ſhouldered, has a down look, is very ſerious, moves ſlow and rocks in his walk, talks much of paſt difficulties, and preſumes to ſay he was once free; he is a Guinea Negroe, but was ſometime in New-England, and ſpeaks upon that dialect; had on, and took with him, a blue knap coatee, with baſket buttons, a light mixed brown German ſerge jacket and breeches, with worked baſket buttons, a check ſhirt, and a brown country made linen ditto, the ſleeves of which are finer than the body, two pair yarn hoſe, good ſhoes, plated ſhoe buckles, and two round hats, one bound with black velvet; there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe he will try to get to New-York; all maſters of veſſels are charged not to carry him off. Whoever brings home ſaid Negroe, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN SHIELDS.

N. B. Strayed away, the 18th inſtant, a brown and white COW, about 7 years old, has a white belly, and ſharp pointed horns. The perſon that informs where ſhe is will be handſomely rewarded. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the Night of the ninth Day of May 1780, a Bay MARE, four Years old this Spring, between 13 and 14 Hands high, trots naturally, black Mane and Tail, the Mane inclining to the near Side and had been cut, a long ſwitch Tail, carries low, ſome white on the hind Feet, ſhod before, Whoever ſecures the Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Mare only Two Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ADAM GALT.

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, May 22, 1780.

WAS broke open, on the night of the 7th inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and taken from thence the following ſums of money, viz. Four Thouſand Pounds Continental currency, Nine Pounds in gold and ſilver; likewiſe four State lottery tickets, numbers yet unknown, a Captain's commiſſion in the ſecond battalion Cheſter county militia, incloſed in a ſtriped ſilk caſe, drawn and tied with a red ribband, three white ſtocks, two marked IM, and one marked GW. Whoever will give information of the above property, or any part thereof, ſufficient to bring the villain to juſtice, ſhall receive the full reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS currency, paid by

† JOHN M'KEE.

Northampton county, May 13, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, late of ſaid county, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, I the ſubſcriber, one of the Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, conſiſting of the following, viz. William Thomas, a plantation, ſituate in Penn townſhip, containing about 174 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and other buildings thereon, all in good order; alſo a tract of land, adjoining to the above mentioned, containing about 152 acres, all late the property of ſaid Thomas. Joſeph Romig, a plantation, in Macungee townſhip, containing about 125 acres, a dwelling-houſe, and other buildings thereon; the land is equal in quality with any in the county; all which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Eaſton, on the 22d day of June next.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month, and on a certificate being produced from the Agent, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And I the Agent do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of ſaid William Thomas and Joſeph Romig, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect to payment of the ſaid purchaſe money, the Agent will receive the firſt payment at his dwelling-houſe in Whitehall townſhip, on the firſt day of July, and the remainder on the 22d day of July next; no purchaſe money will be received after the ſaid days, but the premiſes again taken in poſſeſſion, and ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

STEPHEN BALLIET, one of the Agents.

DR. RYAN's incomparable worm deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS, neceſſary to be kept in all families; ſo exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendent excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next to the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours, which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders; they are one of the beſt purges in the whole world for groſs-bodied children, that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours which ſtop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled aches and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight, as loaf ſugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by theſe Plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe Plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe Plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The Plumb is a great diuretic, cleanſing the reins of ſlime: It expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, cauſes a good appetite, and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronical diſtempers, as aſthmas, phtiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to an old age. Theſe Plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the Female Sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of theſe Plumbs, with printed directions given with each box. SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Philadelphia, at his dry goods, picture and jewellery SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-Horſe Alley.

SIGNS OF WORMS.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dulneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, gnawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath.

Likewiſe may be had, Keyſer's famous pills, Hungarian oil, or the cripple curing oil, Haarlem oil, Bateman's drops, aſthmatic elixir, and moſt kinds of capital medicines, &c. &c. ¶

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

Has removed his ſtore from his late dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's, where he has for ſale by wholeſale, a neat aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting as follows,

INDIA nankeens; yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens; German dowlas; ditto platillas; German Brittannias; ozenbrigs; Holland ſtripes; checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; Barcelona, bandanoe and ſilk romal handerkerchiefs; cotton and linen ditto; black and white modes; ſattins; blue and black ell wide perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half yard perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half ell, 3-qrs. and yd. wd. ſarſnets; mantuas; mock marſeilles; yd wd. diaper and drawboys; book, clow and jaconet muſlins; black and white, figured and plain gauzes; cambricks and lawns; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of ribbands; ſewing ſilk; womens black and white ſilk mitts; Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads; blue and green moreens; mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe; womens worſted mitts; table cloths and napkins; rattinets and ſerges; blue, brown and drab broadcloths; brown and green half-thicks; quality and coat bindings; beſt ſcarf twiſt; tapes and bobbins; mens black breeches pieces; writing paper; Engliſh pins; knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; deſk, cupboard, cheſt, caſe, box and ſtock locks; braſs furniture for bureaus; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, ſide, butt, table, cheſt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; files of various ſorts; ſhoemakers tacks and awlblades; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; pocket ditto; ſciſſars and razors; thimbles; ſhoe chapes; ſhoe and knee buckles; needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon and green tea; coffee and chocolate; loaf ſugar; pepper; indigo by the caſk or ſmaller quantity. &c. &c. &c.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

PHILADELPHIA; Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET,